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URBAN DISTRICT OF HUNSTANTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended DECEMBER 31st, 1964

Local Health Office,
Baron's Close,
Fakenham,
Norfolk.



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HUNSTANTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

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Public Health Inspector

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Public Health and Housing Committee

Chairman	-	Cllr. F. Hartnell
Vice-Chairman	-	Cllr. I.W. Barker
Members	-	Cllr. Miss O.L. Burness
	-	Cllr. T.W.H. Burton
	-	Cllr. J.F. Fleming
	-	Cllr. J.M. Humphry
	-	Cllr. D.J. Insley
	-	Cllr. G. Richmond
Ex-Officio Members	-	Cllr. G.L. Cracknell Chairman of the Council
	-	Cllr. T.C.R. Legge Chairman of the Entertainments Committee
	-	Cllr. W. Paterson Chairman of the Finance Committee
	-	Cllr. K.J. Bolton Chairman of the General Purposes Committee

HUNSTANTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1964

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Public Health for the year 1964. This report, as in former years, incorporates that of the Public Health Inspector. In addition to the normal duties of his office, the Public Health Inspector is responsible for the supervision of the collection and disposal of refuse, cleansing of the sea-front, cleansing and maintenance of public conveniences, maintenance of council houses and administration of the Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of the District was 3,940 which was an increase of 130 on 1963. You may remember that last year there was a big drop of 1,090 in the population. Again the number of inhabited houses increased from 1,501 in 1963 to 1,542 in the present year.

The corrected death rate for the District was 15.5 compared with a rate of 10.56 for the Administrative County of Norfolk and 11.3 for England and Wales. In 1963 the corrected death rate for Hunstanton was 11.22. It is probable that the drop of 1,090 in the population was mainly composed of the younger element, due to the run down of various service establishments in the area. Hence the proportion of older people in the population increased, giving a higher rate of death. No infants under one year of age died in the District in 1964. There were also no maternal deaths due to childbirth.

Last year I reported fully on fluoridation of water supplies to combat dental decay. This measure, in the country as a whole, has largely been held up pending a decision in a legal case over the fluoridation of Watford's water supplies. This case has now been withdrawn - due to a decision in a case in New Zealand which went the length of the Privy Council, the National Pure Water Association have realised they had little hope of getting a favourable decision. Interest in fluoridation of water supplies has again come to the fore and the present Minister of Health has said that in his view "fluoridation is now an established and well-proven public health measure, which confers benefits to dental (and, in consequence, general) health greatly exceeding the cost of introducing it. He is convinced it is completely safe. He hopes, therefore, that all local health authorities will now take steps to make arrangements for its introduction".

The popularity of the District as a holiday resort continued to grow. A survey made on August Bank Holiday showed that there were 1,116 caravans and 152 tents stationed in the District. This was the highest number since records were instituted in 1961.

I should like to express my thanks to the Committee for their support and to the Staffs of the Public Health Department and the Local Health Office for their help in the compilation of this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW A.G. CARSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

S E C T I O N I

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area The District covers 1,498 acres including 434 acres of foreshore.

Population The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population in 1964 was 3,940 compared with 3,810 in 1963; an increase of 130. In 1963 there was a loss of 1,090 compared with 1962.

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Estimated Mid-Year Population	3820	4130	4260	4520	4660	5320	4840	4900	3810	3940

Births and Deaths The total number of deaths was 71 and the number of live births 71.

Number of Inhabited Houses 1,542 compared with 1,501 in 1963.

Rateable Value of the District £219,677

Product of a Penny Rate £860

Meteorological Factors:- the data, acquired by courtesy of the R.A.F. West Raynham, is shown in the table below, the figures in brackets being the corresponding data for 1963.

Month	Mean daily maximum Temp (°F)	Mean daily minimum Temp (°F)	Mean daily temperature (°F)	Total rain-fall inches	Mean relative humidity
Jan.	38.8 (31.5)	30.6 (23.9)	34.7 (27.7)	.67 (1.19)	93.75 (86.75)
Feb.	43.9 (33.4)	34.7 (24.4)	39.3 (28.9)	.75 (.79)	89.75 (89.75)
Mar.	41.7 (48.0)	34.2 (35.4)	37.9 (41.7)	2.81 (3.35)	86.0 (89.25)
April	53.8 (53.8)	40.8 (39.6)	47.3 (46.7)	2.55 (2.05)	81.0 (87.0)
May	64.2 (57.5)	45.9 (41.9)	55.1 (49.7)	1.57 (2.34)	77.50 (82.0)
June	63.7 (65.5)	49.3 (49.5)	56.5 (57.5)	4.50 (1.51)	82.25 (83.25)
July	69.6 (66.9)	52.5 (50.0)	61.1 (58.5)	1.39 (1.93)	78.25 (82.25)
Aug.	68.9 (63.3)	52.2 (49.8)	60.5 (56.5)	1.16 (4.73)	79.25 (89.75)
Sept.	66.7 (61.9)	47.3 (48.0)	57.0 (54.9)	.53 (2.03)	76.25 (88.75)
Oct.	53.6 (56.3)	40.1 (44.8)	46.9 (50.5)	2.22 (1.26)	86.75 (88.75)
Nov.	49.5 (50.9)	39.2 (40.6)	44.3 (45.7)	1.95 (2.78)	89.0 (91.0)
Dec.	41.5 (40.3)	33.4 (32.5)	37.5 (36.4)	2.16 (1.05)	88.75 (91.0)

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The Registrar General's figures for live births in the District for 1964 was 71. There were no stillbirths.

Table showing legitimate and illegitimate live births
(the figures in brackets are corresponding numbers for 1963)

Live Births	Males		Females		Totals	
Legitimate	31	(29)	34	(31)	65	(60)
Illegitimate	3	(4)	3	(5)	6	(9)
Total	34	(33)	37	(36)	71	(69)

Live Birth Rate

The crude rate was 18.0 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 18.1 in 1963. The corrected birth rate (using a comparability factor of 1.06) was 19.1 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.4 for England and Wales and 17.84 for the Administrative County of Norfolk.

Illegitimate Births

The number of illegitimate births was 6 compared with 9 in 1963, 9 in 1962 and 6 in 1961. The percentage of illegitimate births to the total live births was 8.5% compared with 13% in 1963, 7.4% in 1962 and 4.4% in 1961.

Still Births

There were no stillbirths in 1964, giving a stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths of zero compared with 14.3 in 1963. The rate for England and Wales was 16.3 for 1964, and for the Administrative County of Norfolk it was 15.77.

Infant Deaths

No infants under one year of age died in 1964, compared with 2 in 1963.

Infant Mortality Rate

This is calculated as the total infant deaths per 1,000 live births, and for 1964 was zero. Comparison of figures for the past eight years shows the following:-

1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Nil	28.9	8.2	58.8	23.7	20.7	28.0	6.7

It must be remembered that due to the small number of deaths involved, a difference of one can make a big fluctuation in the rate.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1964 was 20.0 and for the Administrative County was 15.58.

Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate
Neonatal Mortality Rate
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate
Perinatal Mortality Rate

As there were no infant deaths in 1964 these rates are all zero.

No deaths occurred in 1964, therefore maternal mortality rate is zero. The rate for England and Wales was 0.25 and for the Administrative County was 0.43.

Deaths from all causes

The Registrar General has recorded the following deaths and they are classified under the thirty-six headings based on the abbreviated list of International Statistical Classifications of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Deaths, 1955. Where headings are omitted from the table, there were no deaths due to these causes.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Age in Years				
			35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	4	-	2	-	2	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	1	-	-	-	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	3	-	-	-	-	3
	F	7	-	1	-	1	5
16. Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	5	-	-	1	3	1
	F	7	-	-	1	-	6
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	8	1	1	-	3	3
	F	8	-	-	2	1	5
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
20. Other Heart Disease	M	4	-	-	-	-	4
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	1	-	-	-	2
23. Pneumonia	M	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	3
24. Bronchitis	M	3	-	-	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	1
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
34. All Other Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total All Causes	M	32	1	3	1	10	17
	F	39	2	1	4	4	28

The total number of deaths at all ages in the District during 1964 was 71, compared with 57 in 1963 and 72 in 1962.

Heart disease, with 23 deaths, caused 32.4% of all deaths. Coronary disease, with 16 deaths, gave a figure of 22.5% of all deaths, while vascular lesions of the nervous system, with 12 deaths, was responsible for 16.9% of the total number of deaths.

If all deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system (which includes vascular lesions of the nervous system) are combined, a figure of 38 deaths is given, causing 53.5% of all deaths in the District.

Only one death from respiratory tuberculosis was recorded, which is evidence of the success in the fight to combat this formerly dreaded disease. One death was due to bronchitis, and perhaps this low figure is due to the clean and bracing air of this part of Norfolk.

Cancer, with 18 deaths, gave a figure of 25.4% of deaths. Four deaths from lung and bronchus cancer were recorded, showing that 22.2% of cancer deaths were due to that of the lung and bronchus.

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	-	18.0
Corrected Death Rate (comparability factor 0.86) per 1,000 estimated population	-	15.5
Death rate for the Administrative County of Norfolk per 1,000 estimated population	-	10.56
Death rate for England and Wales per 1,000 estimated population	-	11.3

The comparability factor enables a comparison to be made between the rate for the District and those of other districts and with the country as a whole.

SECTION II

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Forty-one cases of notifiable diseases were reported during 1964. Thirty-nine of these were due to measles, one to pulmonary tuberculosis and one to infective hepatitis.

Measles

Thirty-nine cases were reported compared with eight last year.

As is evident from the following table, which shows the distribution by age groups, measles is a disease of childhood.

	Under 1 Yr.	1 +	2 +	3 +	4 +	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 +	Total
Males	2	2	2	3	2	14	-	-	-	25
Females	-	1	1	1	3	7	1	-	-	14
Total	2	3	3	4	5	21	1	-	-	39

Tuberculosis

One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was reported.

Tuberculosis in the Hunstanton Urban District in 1964
(The figures in brackets show the corresponding numbers for 1963)

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New cases	1	-	-	-	1	-
Inward transfers.	-	-	-	-	-	-
No.on Register at 31/12/64	10(10)	10 (14)	1 (2)	2 (2)	11(12)	12(16)
	20 (24)		3 (4)		23 (28)	

B.C.G. Vaccination

Protection against tuberculosis by the use of B.C.G. vaccination is offered to all children at the age of 13 years and is provided by the County Council.

The following table gives more information by schools of B.C.G. vaccination in the District in 1964:-

School	Number due	Number accepted	Tested	Read	Positive	Neg.& vaccinated	Tuberculin Index
St.Michaels School.	12 (-)	12 (75)	12 (72)	12 (70)	- (13)	12(57)	- (18.6)
Hunstanton S.M. School	176 (153)	120 (137)	116 (127)	116 (127)	12 (8)	102(119)	10.3(6.3)
Total	188 (153)	132 (212)	128 (199)	128 (197)	12 (21)	114(176)	10.3(9.0)

(The figures in brackets show the corresponding numbers for 1963)

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B.C.G. Vaccination - Cont'd

The acceptance rate for B.C.G. vaccination for the District was 75.5%, and the Tuberculin Index was 10.3. The Tuberculin Index does not necessarily indicate tuberculous disease, as the resistance of the majority of pupils is sufficient to overcome the invading germs but it does, however, indicate the degree of opportunity for infection and is thus a useful index of infectious cases in a community.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of poliomyelitis in the District in 1964. Immunisation is offered by the County Council and is mainly by oral vaccine.

The following table shows the number of persons immunised against poliomyelitis during 1964 in Area 8 (which comprises Walsingham and Docking Rural Districts and Hunstanton and Wells Urban Districts) and in Hunstanton Urban District.

Age Groups	Area 8	Hunstanton U.D.
Children born in 1964	55	10
Children born in 1963	346	53
Children born in 1962	76	11
Children and Young Persons born 1944-61	175	21
Young Persons born in 1934-43	16	6
Adults born 1933 or before	6	2
Re-inforcing doses (all ages)	583	32
Total	1257	135

Smallpox

There were no cases of smallpox in the District in 1964.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations, by age groups, carried out in Area 8 and Hunstanton Urban District in 1964.

Age at date of Vaccination	Area 8		Hunstanton U.D.	
	Primary	Re-Vacc.	Primary	Re-Vacc.
0 - 3 months	11	-	-	-
3 - 6 "	9	-	-	-
6 - 9 "	20	-	5	-
9 -12 "	51	-	10	-
1 year	196	-	17	-
2 - 4 years	36	1	17	1
5 -14 "	15	1	7	1
Total	338	2	56	2

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

None of these diseases occurred in the District in the year under review.

Immunisation against these three diseases is given by the County Council and is usually commenced in infancy when the child is about three months old. It is mainly given as 'Triple Antigen' thus reducing the number of injections a child needs. The antigens given, combined in a single vaccine, produce a greater protection to each disease than they would if given separately.

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The following table gives more information about immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus in Area 8, (Area 8 comprises Walsingham and Docking Rural Districts and Hunstanton and Wells Urban Districts) and the District in 1964.

		Area 8	Hunstanton U.D.
Triple	Initial	510	53
	Booster	234	40
Diphtheria/ Tetanus	Initial	76	6
	Booster	695	53
Diphtheria	Initial	9	-
	Booster	364	20
Tetanus	Initial	298	13
	Booster	191	60

S E C T I O N III

R E P O R T

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1964

Public Health Acts

Nuisances	80	
Water Supply	5	
Drainage	78	
Sanitary Conveniences	1	
Infectious Diseases	1	
Disinfection of Premises	5	
Disinfestation of Premises	15	185

Housing Acts

Disrepair	31	
General	18	
Survey	36	
Unfit Houses	8	
Improvement Grants	38	131

Caravan Sites and Moveable Dwellings

Carávan Sites	55	
Camping Sites	16	
Caravans (unlicensed sites)	42	113

Council Houses

Repair and maintenance	436	
External Painting	178	
Housing Estates	56	
Tenancy Matters	76	
Applicants for Tenancies	9	755

Food and Food Premises

Inspection of Premises	123	
Inspection of Stalls/Vehicles	4	
Ice Cream Premises	56	
Inspection of Meat and Foods	24	
Special Investigation, Foods.	85	
Sampling of Foods	23	
Dairies and Milk Distributors	8	323

Other Matters

Factories Act Administration	17	
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	47	
Shops Act	5	
Petroleum Act and Regulations	9	
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	108	
Pet Animals Act	1	
Refuse - Storage, Collection and Disposal	66	
Insect Infestation	12	
Public Conveniences - Maintenance and Cleansing	287	
Caravan Site Conveniences - Maintenance and Cleansing	120	
Sea Front Cleansing	167	
Allotment Gardens	4	
Miscellaneous	64	907
	Total:	2414

WRITTEN NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR 1964

	No.of Notices served	No.of Notices with which addressees complied
(a) Informal		
Public Health Acts, 1936-1961.	18	15
Housing Acts, 1957-1961.	2	1
Caravan Sites Act, 1960.	5	5
Food and Drugs Act,1955 and Food Hygiene Regulations,1960.	8	6
Factories Act,1961.	2	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.	1	-
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act,1963.	5	-
(b) Statutory		
Public Health Acts, 1936-1961.	-	2(from 1963)
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.	1	1

WATER SUPPLY

The Council has provided a mains supply of water throughout the District: the water is derived from shallow springs at Old Hunstanton, near the northern boundary of the District. It is chlorinated at the pumping station from where it is pumped to an elevated storage tower in the town and then distributed by gravitational mains.

The water pumping, storage and distribution installations are under the control of J.H.T. Rowland, M.I. Mun.E., A.M.I.H.E., A.M.I.P.H.E., the Council's Engineer, Surveyor and Water Engineer, who has provided the following statistical information.

The quantity of water pumped during the year was 101,575,000 gallons compared with 99,200,000 and 100,000,000 gallons in 1963 and 1962 respectively. The monthly demand varied from 11,874,000 in August to 6,346,000 in December. The peak daily demand was 457,000 gallons which was reached on the 4th August and may be compared with the peak daily demand of 447,000 gallons in 1963.

The average daily demand during the peak week (2nd to 8th August) was 431,857 gallons compared with 418,430 in 1963.

Whilst the spring yield was sufficient to meet the requirements of the District the demand on the South Beach main during certain hours of the day during the peak season caused low pressures in the South Beach area and in the areas of High Street, Avenue Road, lower Westgate, Seagate, Hill Street and Crescent Road. Alterations were carried out,with success, on the mains during August to increase pressures in Hill Street and Crescent Road and the Countil have instructed the Water Engineer to carry out further works before Easter, 1965, to [illegible] conditions in the remaining areas.

Water Main Extensions have been carried out during the year on the Cliff Estate but completion of the final scheme is delayed by the very long delivery period on pipes and fittings.

Five inspections were made by the Public Health Inspector concerning water supply to premises.

Dwelling Houses and Population Supplied

	No.of Houses	Population
Direct to houses	1538	3932
By external standpipe	4	8
	1542	3940

Bacteriological Quality

Thirteen samples of water were submitted by the Engineer and Surveyor for bacteriological examination during the year; the results were as shown in the following table:-

SAMPLES TAKEN		RESULTS			
Before Chlorination	After Chlorination	Excellent	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatis-factory
7	-	1	2	4	-
-	6	6	-	-	-

From this it will be seen that the water going into supply was bacteriologically satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis

The analyst's opinion on the last sample of water submitted for chemical analysis was as follows:-

> "This water is of a very good organic quality and the chemical analysis as a whole shows no evidence of pollution. The total hardness is normal for East Anglian waters, there being about 20° Clark, of which approximately three-quarters is temporary. The reaction is practically neutral and the free carbon dioxide is moderately low so that this water would not be expected to have any serious corrosive action on metals. Apart from a trace of iron, other metals, such as lead and copper, are absent from the sample. The clarity, odour and taste are very satisfactory and in our opinion this water is very suitable for drinking and general purposes. The detailed mineral analysis does not disclose any unusual features".

Fluoride Content

The water contained no fluoride. A resumé of the advantages of fluoridation of water supplies is given in Section IV.

Hardness

The hardness of the water expressed as Ca.Co., in parts per million was recorded as:-

Total	285	parts	per	million
Carbonate (temporary hardness)	195	"	"	"
Non-Carbonate (permanent hardness)	90	"	"	"

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Work was commenced during the latter part of the year on the new sewerage scheme in the South Beach area.

DRAINAGE

All premises in the District are connected to public sewers with the exception of twelve houses and parts of two houses and one other premise. These are drained to septic tanks or cesspools since it is impracticable to drain to the sewer on account of levels or distance.

Tanks or cesspools serving fourteen premises were emptied during the year by a contractor employed by the Council.

Seventy-eight inspections were made concerning drainage of premises. In seventeen cases of defect, a verbal warning secured clearance or repair of drains; nine informal notices were served and resulted in the necessary works being carried out in eight cases: the drainage system to two houses was altered and improved as required by two statutory notices served towards the end of the previous year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

House refuse was collected weekly throughout the year. Refuse from hotels, food and business premises was collected once or twice weekly during early spring, late autumn and winter and as frequently as four or five times weekly during the summer holiday season, the frequency varying according to the volume and nature of the refuse produced. A weekly collection was made from caravan sites whilst these were occupied.

Two refuse collection vehicles were employed, an 18 cubic yard capacity fore and aft tipper and a 10 cubic yard side loader, the former with a crew of four and the latter with two men.

The bigger vehicle was used whole-time throughout the year, collecting from almost all domestic premises and some business premises; the vehicle was in its seventh year of service and evidence of wear and tear began to show.

The smaller vehicle was employed whole-time during "the season" and part-time out of season and collected refuse chiefly from hotels, food and business premises and litter from the sea-front and car parks. A new trailer, for light bulky materials, was purchased for use with this truck and put into service in July.

As a result of the unusually good summer, the volume of refuse and litter collected was even greater than in previous years. It was necessary for the collectors to work overtime and also to employ a further vehicle (on collection from litter baskets) at peak periods.

Refuse disposal continued to be by semi-controlled tipping in a disused chalk pit at Thornham, in the adjoining Rural District of Docking. As it appeared that the pit in use would probably be filled in about a year or so, the Council negotiated with the owner and obtained planning permission to use an adjoining pit as an extension to the present tipping area.

Sixty-six visits and inspections were made concerning storage, collection or disposal of refuse.

NUISANCES

Eighty-one inspections were made for the purpose of investigating possible nuisances and for securing abatement where necessary.

Most cases were concerning insanitary conditions of dwellings, accumulations of junk and refuse and defective sanitary conveniences.

In five instances a verbal warning was sufficient to get nuisance abated; in others an informal notice was sent and where necessary statutory notices, as shown in the summary, were served.

HOUSING

(a) General

Ninety-three inspections were made of houses during the year.

Defects were remedied in twenty-seven houses as a result of informal action taken.

No cases of statutory overcrowding of houses were found.

Two houses,in respect of which the Council had previously made closing orders, were demolished by the owners and two further houses, one of which had been the subject of a report, were also demolished. The occupier of one house, the subject of a closing order, was rehoused by the Council.

(b) Improvement Grants

Thirty-eight inspections were made in connection with improvement of houses with improvement grant assistance.

The number of dwellings in respect of which applications for grant were received and approved during the year, were as follows:-

	Received	Approved	Not Approved	Withdrawn
Discretionary Grants				
Conversion	5	Nil	3	2
Improvement	1	1	-	-
Standard Grants	7	5	-	1

Standard Grants: Works completed and Grant paid

Owner-occupied	5
Tenanted	1
Total:	6

Amenities Provided:	Baths	Wash-basins	Hot Water	W.C.	Food Store
	6	6	6	2	1

(c) New Houses

Twelve new houses, built by private enterprise, were completed during the year and there was a net increase of four dwellings resulting from conversions.

A further twelve houses were under construction at the end of the year.

(d) Council Houses

The remaining twelve flats, of the sixteen one-bedroom type flats at Abbs Close, were completed and occupied during the first quarter of the year.

The Council sold two older houses, Lighthouse Cottages, and rehoused the tenants in modern houses.

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(d) Council Houses - Cont'd

The number of units of housing accommodation provided by the Council for general housing needs was 185 at the end of the year and consisted of the following dwellings:-

(a) Houses with 2 bedrooms	62
(b) Houses with 3 bedrooms	74
(c) Bungalows with 1 bedroom	12
(d) Bungalows with 2 bedrooms	5
(e) Flats with 1 bedroom	28
(f) Flats with 2 bedrooms	4
Total:	185

The bungalows at (c) and (d) and twenty-four of the flats at (e), a total of forty-one units, are intended primarily for accommodating aged persons.

The Council owns a further four houses, all of pre-1939 construction, which are used for housing employees.

Works of normal repair and maintenance were carried out by direct labour; in thirty-eight houses substitution of direct earthing cables for earth leakage trips was carried out by the Eastern Electricity Board. Two special reports, one on the incidence and causation of chimney fires, the other on fencing and gates to gardens on housing estates were presented during the year.

Twenty-six houses were repainted externally by Contractors and five bungalows and two houses were repainted by direct labour.

CARAVAN SITES, CARAVANS AND CAMPING GROUNDS

Five privately-owned caravan sites and two sites operated by the Council, with a total capacity of 1,255 caravans, were in use. All sites are in the southern part of the District and are "holiday" sites, the caravans being permitted to be occupied from March to October only.

Inspection was made of all sites as frequently as possible and observation was kept on two plots of land, adjoining one caravan site, which were used intermittently as tented camping sites during the holiday season, to ensure that there was no infringement of Section 269 of the Public Health Act,1936. It was necessary also to deal with caravans being stationed on undeveloped building sites, car parks and other land; a verbal warning sufficed to secure removal in most cases.

A survey was made at August Bank Holiday and it was found that there were 1,116 caravans stationed and 152 tents pitched, the greatest number of both caravans and tents recorded since an annual survey was instituted in 1961.

On three sites difficulty was experienced in keeping sanitary conveniences in a cleanly and sanitary condition due to inadequate water supply at peak periods. The Council resolved to take steps to improve the supply in the area.

One hundred and thirteen inspections and visits were made concerning caravan sites and moveable dwellings.

FOOD PREMISES, FOOD, MEAT AND MILK

(a) Food Premises

One hundred and twenty-three visits were made to food premises and four inspections were made of stalls or vehicles for the purpose of ensuring that the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act,1955 and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations,1960, were being observed. In four cases a verbal warning sufficed to secure compliance and, in addition, eight written warnings were sent to occupiers.

Changes in use of premises occurred during the year, some were changed to other usage, whilst others came into use.

The number of food premises, excluding private hotels, guest houses and boarding houses, classified according to the principal type of business carried on was as follows:-

Grocery and Provisions	- 16	Bread and Baker's Confectionery	- 2
Fruit and Vegetables	- 6	Sweets and Confectionery	- 12
Butchery	- 5	Licenced Premises	- 18
Fishmongery	- 2	Restaurants and Cafes	- 19
Shellfish	- 2	Refreshments and Ice Cream	- 13
Fried Fish and Chips	- 7	Mineral Water Manufacturers	- 1
Bakehouses	- 1	Dairies	- 2
		School Canteens	- 3

Total - 109

(b) Food Inspection

Twenty-four visits were made for the purpose of inspecting food: upon inspection the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered by the owners for disposal:-

Canned Meats	- 74lbs.4oz.
Frozen Meats, Fish and Vegetables	- 112lbs
Batter Mix and Bread Crumbs	- 280lbs
Bread Rolls	- 200
Tea	- 2lbs

Eight investigations were made of complaints relating to food sold but in no case was evidence of sale of unsound food found.

Following the outbreak of typhoid fever at Aberdeen, attributed to infected imported canned corned beef, seventy-seven visits were made to examine canned meats to find any from packing stations identified by the Ministry of Health. Eighteen 6lb cans were returned to wholesalers as advised by the Ministry and one can, found to be old and in bad condition, was destroyed.

(c) Meat Inspection

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the District.

Inspection was made of meat and offal in butcher's shops from time to time; no evidence of tuberculosis or cysticercus bovis was found and only 10¼lbs of imported ox liver were found to be unfit.

(d) Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Foods

Five premises, all part of butcher's shops, are registered by the Council under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act,1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and other meat products.

All were visited during the year.

(e) Ice Cream

Thirty-four premises are registered by the Council under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act,1955, for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream; ice cream is sold also at a considerable number of restaurants and hotels which are not required to be registered for the purpose.

Public demand for "soft" ice-cream showed further expansion and more premises produced this type of ice-cream than in the previous year.

Twenty-three samples of "soft" ice-cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, the results were as follows:-

Provisional Grade			
I	II	III	IV
16	7	Nil	Nil

Considering the degree of atmospheric pollution to which the ice-cream processed by these mix, freeze and dispense machines is subject, these results were considered reasonably good.

(f) Shellfish

No cockles or mussels were known to be taken for sale from beaches within the District during the year.

(g) Milk and Dairies

There were no milk treatment or bottling establishments within the District; all milk was brought in ready treated and bottled.

Two premises are registered as dairies and nine persons registered as milk distributors under the Food and Drugs Act,1955, and Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations,1959.

RODENT CONTROL

One employee of the Council acts as part-time Rodent Operator.

During the year eighty-one notifications of infestation by rats or mice were received and, in addition, nine infestations were found as a result of inspection of premises. The number of infestations reported during the first nine months was comparatively small but there was a marked increase in the Autumn.

A free treatment service is provided by the Council and sixty-one premises found to be infested were treated. The total number of inspections and reinspections made by the Public Health Inspector and Rodent Operator was four hundred and fifty-seven.

Statutory notices were served on the owner of two premises under Section 4 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act,1949, and resulted in the necessary steps being taken by him.

A routine treatment of lengths of public sewers was carried out in the Spring and the degree of rat infestation was found to be slight; less than on any occasion in the previous four years.

FACTORIES

There is little industrial development within the District, most of the factories being associated with the building industry or motor vehicle maintenance. A new factory engaged on the preparation of vegetables for "deep freezing" or canning opened during the year.

The prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act,1961, are given in tabular form as an appendix to the report as required by the Ministry of Labour.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT,1963

The above Act and certain Orders made under the Act came into operation during the year. The Council appointed the Public Health Inspector to be inspector for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act and Regulations thereunder.

Thirty-five visits were made to premises, mainly concerning registration, and general inspection was made of thirteen premises.

There were one hundred and thirteen premises registered by the Council at the end of the year; the total involved will be greater than this since some premises used only in the holiday season had not been registered and a number of new premises were under construction or being formed by conversion of buildings.

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL

The Council has provided an open air Swimming Pool on the sea-front; this is filled with sea water which is constantly circulated for filtration, aeration and chlorination when the pool is open for use by the public.

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for the maintenance of the Pool.

A sample of water taken from the Pool on a day in the peak of the holiday season, for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, was found to be satisfactory, there being no coliform organisms present and a plate count test gave a nil reading.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Council has provided and maintains six blocks of public conveniences sited along the sea-front and one in a central position near the shopping centre and 'bus station. Each convenience is provided with hand rinsing facilities, consisting of either a wash basin or a hand rinse basin with a piped supply of cold water.

Works of reinstatement, following the removal of turnstiles, minor improvements, redecoration and repair were carried out during the year. A number of cases of damage by vandals and of theft of money from coin locks and of fittings occurred.

Seasonal workers were employed as cleaners and attendants at the public conveniences and as cleaners at the three blocks of conveniences on the Council's caravan sites. Frequent inspection was made of all conveniences to ensure maintenance of a satisfactory standard of cleanliness and repair.

SEA FRONT CLEANSING

Seasonal workers were employed from Spring to Autumn on cleansing of the foreshore, promenade, greens, gardens, cliffs, car parks and Council caravan sites.

Interference with,and damage to,litter baskets by irresponsible persons occurred.

Regular inspections were made to supervise the work and to ensure that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained.

APPENDIX

Factories Act, 1961

Annual report for 1964 under Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

(1) Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.	17	9	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	11	8	-	-
Total	28	17	2	-

Number of Cases in which defects were found Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7) (a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK - No notification was received of any outworkers within the District.

SECTION IV

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

Fluoride occurs naturally in almost all the world's water supplies, varying from a trace to 14 parts per million or more. In Gt.Britain the highest natural concentration is about 6 parts per million.

It has long been known that there is correlation between the incidence of dental caries and the level of fluoride naturally occurring in water supplies, and where a high level occurs, there is an increased resistance to decay of teeth.

In 1954 a study was undertaken in the United Kingdom to correlate the incidence of dental caries and mottling of the teeth with the different levels of fluoride in various waters.

Four areas in which fluoride was naturally present in water supplies were selected and groups of children aged 12 to 14 years were studied in these areas. Similar groups of children were examined in four other areas where there was only a trace of fluoride in the water. It was found that where fluoride was present in the water there was less dental decay and where there was no fluoride the level of dental decay was high. It was also found that the higher the level of fluoride in the water, the less dental decay appeared.

From these and other studies in other countries, it was decided that the level of fluoride at which maximum reduction of caries occurred without mottling was about 1 part per million.

Comparisons of the vital statistics in the United Kingdom showed that between high and low fluoride areas, there were no differences in the mortality rates which could be interpreted as indicating any harmful effects on health. In 1956 a conference of experts convened by the Medical Research Council agreed that "despite considerable interest and research there is no definite evidence that the continued consumption of fluorides in water at a level of about 1 part per million in drinking water is in any way harmful to health and that if any untoward effect is revealed by future research it is most unlikely to be serious".

It was decided to fluoridate the water supplies of at least three communities and to establish a corresponding "control" area as nearly as possible comparable to each of the areas whose water supply was to be treated.

To be fully effective, fluoride must be absorbed continuously during the whole period of tooth formation and calcification. The teeth must then erupt and be exposed to the risk of caries for a reasonable period before any reliable assessment can be made of the extent of caries prevention.

For the few years that fluoridation has been in operation in the study areas, therefore, its full effect can now be observed only in children up to the age of 5 years. Some improvement might now also be expected in children who have had fluoride from birth but little in older children who have not had the benefit of fluoride in their earlier years while their teeth were being formed.

It has been found that the proportion of children in the study areas free from caries has been increased by about three quarters. Further, the proportion of children in study areas with ten or more carious teeth has been reduced by as much as six sevenths in the case of children aged 3 to 4 years.

Thus, fluoridation has brought a substantial improvement in the dental condition of the deciduous teeth of children in the study areas, and there is good reason to believe that the longer term effects of fluoridation will equally be beneficial.

Safety of Fluoridation

No harmful effects from the addition of one part per million of fluoride to drinking water has been demonstrated in any of the extensive medical evidence collected and viewed by the Research Committee.

The World Health Organisation's Expert Committee on Water Fluoridation has also reported - "The most convincing evidence of the safety of water fluoridation comes from the numerous populations (3 millions in the U.S.A. and 0.5 millions in the U.K.) who have drunk naturally fluoridated water containing 1 part per million or more during their lifetime. In these groups water drinking has been, of course, uncontrolled and there have been well and ill babies, as well as healthy young adults and frail elderly people. Medical Practitioners and Specialists in these areas have never detected or defined a systematic aberration in health of any kind related to fluoride consumed".

Fluoridation is supported by such influential bodies as The World Health Organisation, the Ministry of Health, British Medical Association and the British Dental Association.